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The only implement dealers in the place are A. Nichol, of Alexander, for Harrison & Co., and James Johnson, for the Mackay Co. Mr. Johnson

brother. From here he goes to Milwaukee, where he intends to spend the rest of his life.

Turkeys and geese.....	1
Ducks.....	10 to

Manitoba, January 1896.

their mental anguish at the time.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

THIRTY-SEVEN, at per annum, if paid within three months from date of subscription. If not paid within three months, the paper will be discontinued until all arrears are settled. ADVERTISING—A liberal and reasonable system will be allowed to parties wishing to act as agents for a. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us their name and address, confidentially, but not necessarily for publication.

P. CLIFFE.

Publisher and Proprietor.

The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899.

VOL. 8.

No. 46.

THE CITY.

We hear it said on every hand that "Brandon is growing and is bound to be a place of great importance in the near future," and with which we fully agree, but the wonder is it is doing so well with so little done for it by the council and the people. On any dark night, after the business places are closed, a pedestrian is likely to break limbs in a tumble on any of the streets of the city, so little is there to show him where danger is to be met with, and danger always abounds where places are growing as Brandon is, by breaks in the old sidewalks, bad connections between the old and the new, and several other causes. A few good lights at a few important corners would to a large extent overcome this. If the electric light works in the city could not furnish the light desired or one that would suffice, and there is no good reason why it could not, why not put up better posts and have oil lamps, if nothing better can be done. Anything would be a relief and assist the appearance of the place. It is a fact the place can never be built up by the present residents, let them be as enterprising as they may be, and many of them are enterprising in the fullest sense of the word; but they have not the necessary capital. Capital must come in, and if capitalists gather their conclusions from first impressions as many of them do, what are they to say from the condition of our streets of dark nights when visiting the place? Then again we want the outside world to know Brandon's location as a manufacturing and commercial centre. It is desirable capitalists and business men seeking locations should be assured of Brandon's advantages and that the city would be willing to do something in the way of encouraging their settling here. Why are not the council acting in this manner also? We want a market, too, to give something like uniform prices to the farmers for what they have to dispose of and to secure those products at proper prices also. The other day for instance, a citizen informed the writer he found potatoes varying in the shops from 75c. to \$1.00 a bushel, and if a man having them for sale made inquiries of the storekeepers he would receive offers varying accordingly. These things are damaging to buyers and sellers alike, and can only be remedied by an established market. Why do not the aldermen take hold of those questions instead of playing with the ward schools question with which they have no more to do than the man in the moon, like a lot of school children. Now is the time an effort ought to be made, when its rapid progress is weighing in the balance, to force it ahead; and with the approach of the municipal elections these questions ought to be elements in the contest. We do not believe in extravagance or extra waste of municipal credit, but we believe the city is now in the stage of its progress where extra penuriousness may result in serious losses, and when a little liberality may be the means of accomplishing great good.

Sir John's new organ yesterday made a laughably hopeless attempt to prove Mr. Dewdney an efficient Minister and a source of strength to the government. The Toronto Globe has the foregoing, and then it proceeds in one of those villainous attacks upon the Honorable gentleman, that it alone, for the credit of the country, is capable of making. We suppose that one of the principal evidences of stupidity in any man for a given position lies in success in that capacity, and if this be admitted then as a Minister of the Interior Mr. Dewdney is possessed of ability. In the days of the late lamented Mr. White, there was much to be said in North West management, as circumstances were changing, and the actual requirements of the people and the country began to develop themselves. He addressed himself to the task before him and succeeded well; but it is admitted at least by the people of the North West themselves, who ought to be the best judges, that the

man has fallen on a worthy successor. It may be that as an orator or a diplomat Mr. Dewdney is not the equal of some of the other members of the House, but it is universally acknowledged that as an administrator of North West affairs he never had a superior, if indeed he ever had an equal. These used to be complaints flying fast and furious against "the land regulations" there used to be murmurs against the homesteading duties, pre-emption terms and other matters peculiar to the North West, but when these complaints no longer appear in the addresses to the Minister of the Interior in his tour through the country, or decorate the columns of the Grit press of these parts, it is substantial evidence Mr. Dewdney's administration is in the highest degree satisfactory. It may be that on personal grounds the Winnipeg Times in its day, did not speak very highly of Mr. Dewdney as a Lieutenant-Governor, but it is also a fact that it is but a few weeks since leading Grit print of this country, the Winnipeg Sun, spoke of Mr. Dewdney's management as being entirely satisfactory to the people. It is true he is not a Grit, and has never yet when asked for his attention by the people said "No, H. D.", as his predecessor of the Grit faith said on memorable occasion, and for this reason if for no other he is not pleasing the Globe. Mr. Dewdney, however, is satisfying the people of the North West in his official capacity; and we venture the opinion this should be his principle concern. It is to them and not to the Globe he is responsible for his management as Minister of the Interior.

The local Grit print finds serious fault with a Tory Editor, who ever that may be for contending 15 cents a bushel against the importation of American wheat is a benefit to the Manitoba farmer. Very naturally the Grit print finds fault with anything that exists under a Tory Government, but that fault finding matters to little the country. It may be that at the present moment wheat is higher at certain points in the States than at certain points in Manitoba, but how does that affect the question? It needs no laborious argument to convince the average Manitoba farmer that freights because of the advantage of waterways, are lower from some parts of the States, Duluth, for instance, and places adjacent to the mills of Ontario than they are from Manitoba, so the prices count for nothing without a consideration of freights as well. For the most part of last year wheat was higher in Manitoba than it was at any corresponding points in the States, and our argument is that as the Ontario miller has to have western hard wheat to make the flour he wants for his market he would have imported the American wheat to the detriment of the Manitoba article were it not for the protective duties. We repeat in the same connection, that taking prices across the lines and freight from those points to the same miller, it would still be money in his pocket even this year, to import rather than buy the Manitoba product were the duties not in the way as a protective. In either case—that of last year or this—the duty has protected the price for the Manitoba farmer, which is all we desire to show. Were the circumstances otherwise, it requires but little judgment, even that of the average Grit scribe is sufficient to understand it, to show the Ontario miller would not persist in such a clamor for the removal of these duties. If the duties did not compel these millers to pay more for western wheat, and they buy none but the Manitoba product with their own, they would not agitate so incessantly for their removal. By the way as the local Grit print in its relation with the local government, through these innuendo pamphlets, should have some knowledge of Mr. White's veracity even if it has none of trade questions, and if we are not too inquisitive, we would like to know what opinions of Mr. White's veracity really are on the proposed appeal Memo on the proposed bureau of Education.

Our readers will remember that during the struggle against the C. P. R. monopoly the three Juniors of Winnipeg, backed by several hundred spirits throughout the country, the Brandon Grits included, used to declare that the wheat rate of 71 cents made by Minneapolis and Chicago was made by railway competition, and that if we had competition in Manitoba the rate between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, the same distance as from Minneapolis to Chicago, would be about 77 cents also. Well, we have the railway competition that Greenway and Co. have secured for Manitoba, at the rate of \$1750 per mile, and still the rate between Winnipeg and Port Arthur is practically unchanged. What the average Manitoban would like to know now is, was it a lie of the railway competitors when they said it was railway competition that made the American rate, or is it a fact that our competition is no competition? There ought to be some effort made by the agitators of a year and more ago to show that the downfall of monopoly, and the advent of more railways what they said would happen, is really happening, or the representations they made in opposition to monopoly were so much wind to the Grit cause.

The Toronto Week regarded by many as one of the best authorities in the country has the following on the Jesuit Estate Act:

"It is evident that Sir John Macdonald and his Government on the one hand, and Mr. Laurier and the other leaders of the Opposition on the other, are now at one in maintaining the doctrine of Provincial Rights as popularly understood. The Premier made his position very clear in his recent speech at Westport, the Parliament of Canada he said had no more to do with the Jesuit Estate Act than the Congress of the United States. It was an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. He is right or he is wrong, that was no affair of ours. It was within the limits of their constitution and they had the right to pass it if they chose. What is the meaning of free government? It means a government where people have the right to rule or misrule themselves as they choose. He could hardly have used language stronger or more definite than these words and words spoken in the same connection. The Liberal affirmation of the same view by the mouths of Mr. Laurier, Mr. Mills and others is equally positive and emphatic. On the other hand Mr. Dalton McGee, Mr. P. C. Cavan and other prominent leaders of the Equal Rights movement have no less positively pledged themselves to the opposite opinion. Mr. McCarthy appended to his Montreal lecture the statement that he would not support provincial laws unless he was subject to the general good." Principal Cavan tells us that the Act should have been vetoed whether it was or was not intra vires. Here then is the battle ground on which the great constitutional question is to be fought. Whatever the Protestants of Ontario may be constrained to do under the pressure of outraged feeling, few things are more certain than that the people of the other provinces will not consent to accept an interpretation of the constitution which would leave their legislation at the mercy of a party Government and a parliamentary majority at Ottawa which might some day mean—and this is a point which the Protestants of Ontario would do well to ponder at the mercy of the solid French Canadian vote.

Mr. Donald McKay, of Woodworth in a conversation with the writer the other day very nearly put the Jesuit agitation in proper form. "I felt," said he, "at first that the Federal Government might properly have disallowed the Jesuit Act; but again on looking at the loud complaints against disallowance of Manitoba acts I felt differently. The people of every province like to govern themselves and it can only lead to bad blood when their self governing rights or powers are interfered with. Every body felt satisfied with the Federal government when they made the C. P. R. contract monopoly and all, and the country would be nothing to-day without it; and though the Dominion government were only acting the proper part in carrying out the terms of their contract with the Company in the disallowance of provincial acts, many Manitobans rightly or wrongly felt aggrieved. How much more then should Quebec, for instance, in this case feel aggrieved if their legislation that interfered with no obligation of the Federal Government, was interfered with and disallowed." And for our part we can truthfully say no man ever gave expression to more truthful or patriotic words than Mr. McKay gave expression to in the foregoing. Sentiment is all right enough in its place and is very valuable; but confederation cannot be held together by legislation the outcome of sentiment. It can only be retained intact by the observation of provincial rights and constitutional usages.

The Toronto Empire says: The Federal Government deprived the employees of the Intercolonial railway of the right to vote either in provincial or municipal elections. In the town of Truro, for example, to show how unjustly this rule works, the railway men own 800,000 worth of property, and pay over a thousand dollars a year taxes. Yet they are not allowed a voice in the disbursement of the money they largely help to raise. This is done, of course, under a (so-called) Liberal Government. What hollow sham and vicious deception these Liberals are when they get the bones of office between their teeth.

Why, bless you, is not that precisely what the vicious Martin and Greenway have done in Manitoba. We expect, however, they will reverse that statute before the next elections—they certainly will if they can turn all the Tories out of office before that time.

The Free Press exposes with an illustration another Martinism, that if possible is worse than any of its predecessors. It shows that already fully one-half of the province of Manitoba is brought under the new registration act, and that of that half seven eighths is made tributary to Portage la Prairie where Martin has a law office as a partner. Martin's firm are also solicitors for a losing firm that is doing a very large business in the country, all of which shows that Martin as Attorney-General has been very mindful of his own income at the Portage. What is to be done with the rest of the province is still in the womb of uncertainty, but as characteristic of the man, he will doubtless attach a large slice of that also to the Portage office. Martin and his crowd got into office on the promise they would reform all the wrong of the late Government, but while they have done that to a limited extent they have never had an opportunity to turn the winds of

time to their own personal gain. Martin came to this province in 1892 not worth a dollar, and to-day he is one of the wealthiest men in it, all made out of fleecing right and left through opportunities, he has managed from his positions to turn to his own account. If the people do not get sick of this in time, and if Martin does not go down politically with a heavier crash than ever Norquay went down, the people will stand more galling than it is possible to imagine they will.

Not in Canada or Great Britain only, is Sir John Macdonald looked upon as one of the really able statesmen of the present day. In the United States where a critic while outside of the actual turmoil or influence of Canadian politics, is near enough to be able to keep himself well informed on Canadian affairs and interests, the Premier of the Dominion is regarded with admiration and respect. The New York Tribune, one of the ablest and most influential journals in the United States, while referring to Sir John as "a statesman of the first rank," insists that he has adopted the only policy by which the confederation of the provinces of Canada could be saved from premature dissolution. By the adoption of the National Policy and the protection to native industries, resulting in a large revenue from the operation of the customs tariff, he and the Tribune says, "replenished the Treasury, equalized expenditures and receipts, and enabled the Government to undertake public works by which all the provinces have been benefited. The railway system, which now unites Vancouver with Maritime Provinces would have been impossible without confederation and the tariff. Equally impracticable would have been the canals, custom houses, docks, post offices and other public works constructed with lavish expense." The Tribune might have added, that while the policy adopted by Sir John Macdonald has made possible all these things, it has also achieved the second, but not less important result, that of fostering many native industries and manufactures, as Canada is to-day manufacturing for herself numerous articles which, before the inauguration of this policy, she was compelled to import from the United States. The prosperity of the people of the Dominion, more general than that of the citizens of the Union, has undoubtedly been caused by the increased demand for labor brought about by the many additions to our many industries and our manufacturing interests.

The following appears in the Deloraine Times which will be interesting news to the Grits. A clear gain of 65 Conservative and a loss of 67 Grits in one polling division, is enough to make a "fella" very sick. But again why do not the friends of the party observe the law?

A court of Revision for the purpose of correcting the Dominion Voters' List, was held in Port Arthur on Tuesday, Judge Walker presiding. The result was very disappointing to the Liberal element, for out of the list of 67 names sent in we could not hear of any being placed on the list, while the Conservatives were successful in placing on the list 65 names. We understand the reason given why the Liberal names applied to be placed on the list were not allowed was that the certificates accompanying the lists of applications were not in the form required by the Act, which says that where application is made by one person to place others names on the list, from information received, or "personal belief," the particulars of the information received, on the grounds of the belief, must be stated in each case. This was not done, we are informed, and therefore the applications were thrown out. The same mistake of incomplete certificates has been made in other divisions of the Province, we believe, and if with the same results as in Deloraine, it will cause a certain amount of gratification to some people and disgust to others. The Conservative agent in Deloraine made the same mistake as was done on the Liberal side, but either found it out or it was found out for him in time to correct the error, and send in fresh certificates, of course with the result that Conservative names were added to the number of 65, and no Liberals.

M. L'Escur, a Rouge paper, referring to Mr. Laurier's speech in Toronto, points out he has one speech for Ontario and another for Quebec. Is not that the genuine Grit way of doing things? Did not Blake, the free trade apostle, on a certain memorable occasion tell the manufacturers of Ontario, at Hamilton, "Free Trade in Canada was impossible." Yes, L'Escur might have said further Mr. Laurier, had the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh speeches for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I., Manitoba and British Columbia. These are the fellows to keep confederation together with a separate policy for each province.

The Portage Liberal owned in part by Mr. Joseph Martin law partner has the following:

It is stated that the holders of petroleum locations in the Crow's Nest hold their claims so high, ranging from \$100 to \$1,500 an acre, the capitalists refuse to deal with them. At a meeting of the Portage Liberal, a case was discussed.

What with grabbing up the province for registration purposes, staking out the claims, buying Union squares, and tax titles and securing in railway contracts

\$600 a mile for etc., Joe Martin is turning his opportunities to good account. We wonder if this is not even worse than the celebrated coal state, that is said to have driven one government from office.

"How would you like it yourself?" Such, according to Mr. Munro, was the language used by Attorney-General Martin in speaking to him about the proposed appointment of a deputy minister of Education for Manitoba. Mr. Munro said he did not take this as an offer of the position. Possibly not, but he must have thought he could get the appointment if he wanted it, or the rumor of the offer would never have got into the press.

All of which goes to show that even the Winnipeg Sun believes Martin lied when he said, on his return from Ottawa, he never offered the position of Deputy Minister of Education to Munro; but like many another cringer it has not the courage to say so lest it should occasion the loss of some boodle. But why abuse Munro in the connection? Is Martin fibbing, how is he to blame for that?

THE G. N. W. CENTRAL.

Rails are being laid on the Great Northwest Central at the rate of two miles a day. The contractors have got to have fifty miles of the road in shape for operation before Christmas, and the work will be pushed on to completion, in spite of the frost or snow. Mr. John Schiller, one of the contractors, says that he and Mr. McDonald have the contract not only to build the line, but equip it with rolling stock and necessary buildings. A locomotive for the road will be here in a couple of days and two more are being built. Mr. Schiller is the authority for the statement that the easterly terminus of the road will be at this city, providing the people of this place give the people some inducement to go there, otherwise the terminus will be at Chatter. The arrangement for terminal facilities have been left entirely with the contractors, who have been instructed that it does not matter where the line tapers the C. P. R. therefore unless the Brandonites are willing to treat with the contractors they will not get the railway; the company it would appear, does not intend to seek any privileges, there being any number of places along the C. P. R. east of Brandon where connection can be made, without incurring the expense, something that cannot be avoided if the road is brought into Brandon.

A GRAIN TARIFF.

FROM POINTS ON THE WESTERN DIVISION TO GRAND TRUNK STATIONS.

The Canadian Pacific railway have issued a new special on grain, flour, oatmeal, millstuffs, flaxseed, oil cake and potatoes in carloads from stations on the western division in Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta, to the station on the Grand Trunk railway in Ontario, west of Brockville. The route is an all rail one, via North Bay.

The tariff went into effect on Friday. The rate for wheat, 100 lbs. in carload lots, is 46c. per 100 lbs. from all points on the main line from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie; 47c. from Burnside to Brandon; 48c. from Kenney to Viridian; 49c. from Hargrave to Moosomin; 50c. from Red jacket to Swift Current; 51c. from Sunnyside to Qu'Appelle; 52c. from McLean to Moose Jaw; 53c. from Swift Current; 54c. from Maple Creek and Medicine Hat; and 55c. from Glenora and Calgary.

On the P. N. B. branch the 46c. rate holds as far as Thermopylae; the 47c. rate to Nings and the 48c. rate to Deloraine. On the southwestern branch it is 46c. from all stations to Carman and 47c. from all points beyond. There is a uniform rate of 46c. from all points on the Stone wall, Selkirk and Emerson branches.

The rate for oats, barley and oatmeal is 3 cents less than the wheat from some stations, and 4 cents from the other stations. Grain destined to stations enumerated in the tariff may be milled in transit at intermediate stations west of Port Arthur on the direct line of shipment. The grain when shipped to the mill, will be charged the local current grain rate, and the same tonnage in flour and oatmeal will be forwarded at an advance of 10 cents over the rate of point of origin of the grain to final destination, with one cent per hundred pounds added for terminal service at the mill, provided shipment is made within six months from receipt of the grain at the milling station, otherwise regular published rates will apply.

POSTAL POINTERS.

On November 1st, post offices will be opened at Eunola, 64-28 west, Man., with Jas. A. A. Paisley as postmaster, at Mountain, on the C. P. R. Southwestern branch, with T. H. Bedford as postmaster. The name of Nings office has been changed to Lynahall, and the establishment of a new office, on the Deloraine branch of the C. P. R. has been authorized, with Wm. McKnight as postmaster. McLean postoffice, Assiniboia, has been closed.

THE M'LENNAN DEAD.

The distance from the scene of the accident to either point being more than thirty miles neither doctor arrived until about 4:30 during which interim John and James McLennan had died. John lives about one and a half and James about three hours. Both were conscious until death. The small amount of scalding sustained by the victims, is evidenced by the fact that the bodies contained but a small quantity of water. The engine was derailed in every direction, scarcely a fragment being left. A portion weighing about 600 pounds, was hurled a distance of forty-six yards, another piece, weighing about 400 pounds, was hurled a distance of thirty yards, and a third, weighing about 300 pounds, was hurled a distance of twenty yards. Smaller pieces were blown on all sides, to a distance ranging from fifty to 200 yards. Not a fragment of the old engine remained. The four deceased men were single.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

MRS. MAYBRICK SECURES HER LAWYER.

New York, Oct. 24.—Interest in the celebrated Maybrick poisoning case has revived through a legal document which reached New York on the arrival of the mail from England. It was a mortgage on the premises No. 17 East Fourteenth street, and bore the signature, in a firm, bold hand, of Florence Maybrick. The mortgagee is Robert Stewart Clever, of Liverpool. Clever was Mrs. Maybrick's Liverpool counsel, and the mortgage was made to secure his fee. It is learned that strenuous efforts are being made by several prominent members of the English bar to secure pardon for the convicted woman, among them being Sir Charles Russell and Sir Henry James and the recorder of Liverpool. A petition asking Her Majesty's intervention in the case has been signed by two-thirds of the bar in England, and members of parliament and leading men throughout the country are interested in securing Mrs. Maybrick's release in view of the insufficient evidence, as they believe, which convicted her.

KILLED BY A GRIZZLY.

Mosley, Oct. 25.—While a Stoney Indian named James Jones was returning to his camp up the Kananaskis past 40 miles west of here last week, he suddenly came upon a grizzly bear, which had been wounded by some of his companions. The bear immediately made for the Indian and knocked his gun out of his hand. The Indian then drew his knife to defend himself, but the bear tore his entrails and tongue out, killing him almost immediately. The other Indians, upon finding his body, tracked the bear for two days, but failed to come up to him.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's system is being extended considerably and the old line, rebuilt the season. A new highway line from Brandon to Carberry has just been completed and opened for business, a large force of men are engaged building a line along the Morris-Brandon branch of the N. P. & M. to Brandon; that line will be ready for business about December 10th, and will have an office at every station of the railway company. The line between Minneapolis and Brandon has been rebuilt, and men are now at work rebuilding the line between Winnipeg and Pembina. A new line has been located from Portage la Prairie along the N. P. & M., and the old line via Stonewall has been torn down. A second wire will be shortly strung to the Portage. The company's connection with the M. & N. W. railway company is still in a state of uncertainty, further extension than those above referred to will be made this fall, as the season is so far advanced to undertake an additional work. The new lines open up a big territory for the Great Northwestern.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ATTESTED, W. M. P. INSPECTOR.
OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—W. H. Seash is requested to-day to be inspector of the North West Mounted Police.

FREE MOUNTAINERS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Officials of the post office department have tabulated statements of free newspaper matter mailed at all post offices in Canada during the first fourteen days in September. The total weight in round numbers is 200,000 pounds, which for the year would give a grand total of 9,800,000 pounds. At the rate of a cent a pound this would represent a revenue of about \$100,000.

BROWN, BAILEY & CO. HERE.

HAMILTON, Oct. 27.—Brown, Bailey & Co. one of the oldest firms of wholesale grocers in Ontario, have suspended payment. Liabilities, \$200,000, assets about the same. One of the partners is Adam Brown, M. P. for Hamilton, aspirant for the new portfolio of commerce which it was said Sir John A. Macdonald would confer upon him.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE FOREBODEN.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The Federal Master Builders have issued a manifesto supporting the position taken by Sir A. G. McLean, the stone cutting firm who refuse to charge an advance for the extra cost of the demand of the men, and a deadlock involving the entire building trade is almost a certainty.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—The Club National of Liberals held the stormiest meeting in their history last evening, several prominent members nearly coming to blows. It was largely attended by leading men of the party and there was a fiery warfare of three hours duration between two factions, one made up of irreconcilables of the old rouge Liberal school, and the other of Nonconformists friendly to the Mercer Government. There was an organized effort made tooust Mr. C. Lehoucq, president for having condemned Mercier's alliance with the Catholics, and it succeeded, his successor being Mr. Doucet Gouin, a young lawyer here and on-on-law of Premier Mercier. The election will have the result of estranging many old Liberals from the club, and friends of the party fear it may cause a permanent break in the ranks.

WINNIPEG, Ont., Oct. 27.—The Kingsville, Gosfield, Leamington and municipalities have issued a proclamation calling upon the ratepayers to get vaccinated. Medical men have been hired to go to each school house. McKay, a school teacher, who named Snyder, is down with the disease, according to the report. That man might be sent to Windsor, to the town for their crossing, they said a sign to Brock to Harrow, returning with a boat to the island. Another case developed yesterday, and the authorities of the island are panic-stricken. It is feared the disease will spread to some of the villages on the lake front.

and punched her arm to put an

of marriage. And then his proposal was re-

Work: Interviewer's name, date, location

But the courts...

Abstract

